Alexieff, before the war started, in formed the ezar that Port Arthur could never be taken.

Taking a lesson from Port Arthur, Great Britain may be expected to make a few inprovements at Gibraltar.

Miss Ames, of North Easton, Mass., has the finest collection of orchids on the continent. It is worth around

Rudolf Genee, 80 years old, an eminent German playwright and historian, has been granted a pension of \$500 s year by the kaiser.

A single policeman in New York city has in two years' time turned over to the city 328 pistols taken from men who were illegally carrying them.

Gov. Douglas, of Massachusetts, has on his staff five generals, eight colonels and lieutenant colonels and five majors, not to mention the captains and lieutenants.

After a good deal of hesitation and some refusals, a poverty-stricken Italian count has agreed to marry one of those Pittsburg heiresges for \$50,000 down and \$10,000 a year.

Fom Watson, late populist candidate for president, had a narrow escape as a great in a friend's house that took fire. Tom Watson is getting used to narrow escapes-only some of them are

Henry S. Prevost died recently in Lima, Peru. His father was one of the first Americans to establish business in Peru, having gone there more than 70 years ago. Mr. Prevost continued his father's business and had extensive plantation interests in the country.

Apropos of the haiser's latest performance as a conductor of a new opera at a dress rehearsal in Berlin, his patronage of music is something as magnificent us are his excursions into the realms of art, mechanics and chemistry. "I do not think many Germans know," said the emperor at a dinner at Count von Buelow's a few evenings ago, "that I spent last year out of my private income \$1,000,000 on operas and theaters."

It is said there have been 40 bank failures in Iowa the last year, with losses of over \$12,000,000. Eight of the presidents of these banks committed suicide and the whereabouts of some of the others are not known. The story of frenzied rural finance is told in the statement that the defaleations reported were generally due to losses in stock or grain speculations. Evidently there are more romes than the Chadwick one to bank failure

Two months ago the residence of John Ludwig, at Bueyrus, O., was burned. In the house was a tin tox containing \$200 in paper money. The money was burned to ashes, which remained in the box. The box and contents were sent to the government for redemption and last week Mr. Ludwig was notified that he would be paid all but about \$6 of the amount he claimed was in the box. The money belonged to the lodge of which Ludwig is treas-

David R. Francis, president of the St. Louis Exposition company, is probably the most elaborately decorated man in American. Kings, princes and potentates have showered decorations upon him until, if he wore them all at once, he would glitter like a circus wagon. Among the lot are the red eagle of Prussia, the crown of Italy, the Leopold I. of Belgium, the sun and lion of Persia, the double dragon of China and the cross of the Legion of Honor of France

Hiram Cronk, sole survivor of the war of 1812, says in an interview that he feels much obliged to the New York aldermen who are arranging to give him a fine funeral and bury him in Cypress Hills cemetery, Brooklyn, Mr. Cronk, who is 104 years old, is feeling very well indeed. He says he ha, no desire to sit behind the "grim rider on the pale herse" of which the aldermen spoke, and he begs leave to remind them that he fought in the infantry and never was a cavalryman.

The lion and the royal Bengal tiger are the largest and most formidable members of the car family and men who have hunted both usually regard the tiger as being the more ferocious and dangerous beast of the two. There is not much difference between their average sizes. Both usually weigh from 300 to 500 pounds and measure from 8 to 10 feet from tip of nose to tip of tail and both have massive muscular development, the tiger being, perhaps, on the whole, the more

How little we really know about anything is illustrated by cotton. A few months ago there was a great cotton panic, in which untold millions were made and lost by speculators because of what was said to be an iucurable shortage in the crop. We were told that there was less hope in the future crops than in the past, and the assertion was backed up by unanswerable arguments. Now we are dumbfounded to read that the planters have cotton to burn and are actually burning it in large quantities in order to keep the price up.

Gen. Nogi, the conquerer of Port Arthur, is one of the most notable sol-diers in the armies of the mikado. He is of an old Samurai family. The military advisers of the mikado recognized fully the enormous difficulties which confronted the troops which were intrusted with the task of reducing the strongest fortress, except, perhaps, Gibraltar, in the world, and in looking over the army list selected Nogi for the high honor of commanding the besiegers. He is a typical Japanese soldier, taciturn as was Gen.

#### SENDS WORD BY KITE EXPRESS

Arthur by Means of Letters Attached to Kites by Japa.

Huanchan, Jan. 10 .- (Via Mukden.) The news of the fall of Port Arthur was received here first unofficially from the Japanese, who let loose numerous paper kites bearing letters and triumphal inscriptions. These kites were picked up by Russian soldiers long before the telegraph gave them the news. The army received the announcement doggedly, regret being expressed that the troops had been unable to relieve the garrison; but confidence is felt that, ultimately, the Russians will be able to push back the Japanese and reach the fortress from the north.

Russian artillery is steadily pounding the section of the Japanese lines west of Sinchingu and about the villages of Baitoshan and Sintingun. The Japanese are using balloons and searchlights in efforts to locate Rus-

sian batteries which have been causing them great annoyance. The past two days the Japanese have made two unsuccessful attempts

to break through the Russian advance Gen. Stakelberg, who has been ill.

the front. The weather has been warm and springlike for some days, and overcoats have been discarded by many.

#### KILLED IN BIG FOUR WRECK.

Ralph C. Roberts, Captain of Illinois University Baseball Team, Killed and Others Injured.

Urbana, III., Jan. 10.-Ralph C. Roberts, of Keokuk, la., captain of the University of Illinois baseball team, was killed, and several students who were passengers were slightly instured in a wreck on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis rational at Rising Sun, five miles west of here. ate Monday afternoon.

The wreck was caused by a dining car of the train leaving the track, None of the injured is seriously hurt. hoberts was standing on the steps preparing to jump, and was thrown under the wheels. He was mangled and lived but a few minutes. His body was brought here and als parents notified. He was returning to the university from his home at Keokult. He was an atglete, popular in the university and a member of the Kappa Sigma traternity.

## LEITER ESTATE A BIG ONE.

The Inheritance Tax Shows the Leiter Wealth in Illinois to Augregates \$12,448,849.01.

Carbondale, III., Jan. 10.-Interesting figures disclosing the extent of the Leiter possessions in Illinois came to light when the Franklin county officials completed the work of determining the amount of the inheritance tax which the Leiter estate must pay to the | p state of Illinois. According to the Franklin county officials, the total lillnois holdings of the Leiter estate reach \$12,418 \$49.01. The indebtedness is \$3,421,240.76, leaving a balance of \$9,076,608.25. The tax on this is \$50. \$07.40, divided among the heirs as follows: Mrs. Mary Leiter, widow, \$11. 182.87; Joseph Letter, \$9.440.68; Lady Curron, \$9,671.62; Mrs. Nancy Camp bell. \$5.894.00; Miss Dalsy Leiter, \$10. C45.46.

### THEIR LAST HOPE GONE.

The United States Supreme Court Decides Adversely to Barrett, Dolan and Garrett.

Washington, Jan. 10.-The motion for leave to file petition for a writ d halons corpus, filed here last week in the Dalon-Barrett-Garrett na urall zation fraud cases from St. Louis, was denied by the United States supreme

The effort was the last to secure the freedom of the three St. Louis men. The action of the court closes the last avenue of defense, and the accused trio must serve their terms in the penitentiary.

# THE OFFICIAL VOTE CAST.

The Voice of the People Ratified in the Different State Capitals of the Republic.

Washington, Jan. 10.-Monday Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana were formally elected president and vice-president of the United States. In the capitals of the several states in the Union the members of the electoral college chosen at the polls last November gathered and cast the states votes for the republican and demoeratic tickets as ordained by the peo-

Vote of the "Mysterious Stranger." Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 10.-The Missouri electors assembled here Monday and cast the 17 votes of the state for Roosevelt and l'airbanks.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10.-The 27 IIIInois presidential electors met in the capitol and selected A. J. Neal, of Charleston, official messenger to carry the vote of Illinois to Washington. His selection was made by ballot, as there were several candidates.

Louise Michel Dend.

Paris, Jan. 10.-Louise Michel. prominent as a communist and revolutionary agitator for the last 35 years, is dead at Marseilles of double pneumonia, aged 75 years. She was on a lecture tour.

Just a Matter of Gossip. Washington, Jan. 10.-This city and Paris are gossiping over a possible alliance between Miss Alice Roosevelt

and the courtly Viscount Charles de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and secretary to the French embassy. Someone Fed Them list Poison. Bustalo, N. Y., Jan. 10.—in the town of Belvidere, near Olean, Giuseppi Rossi is dead; another man is dying and

ten railroad laborers are very sick in

a boarding house. Someone has fed

# Russians Told of the Pall of Port GOV, JOS, W. FOLK'S

GOV, JOS, W. FOLK'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Wave of the Seriousness of the Duties That Await Me."

MISSOURI NOW ON TRIAL.

Beclares the Motto of the State Should be the Guidling Star of Every Official Star of has recovered sufficiently to return to

weilare of the state should ever be your first consideration. If the public weal should conflict with party advantage or lersonal ambition, the public good should prevail. Levality to Missouri is more im-portant than subserviency to any political organization. Nothing can justify one becoming a traitor to his state. Legislator's Lot Not Easy.

Legislator's Lot Not Easy.

The legislator's lot is not an easy one. The pittance he receives for his work is hardly sufficient to supply his necessary wants. No private interests could secure for so small a sum the service of so large a number of men, as honest and latenigent as the men who compose this general assembly. The temptations which beset the legislator on every hand assume the most insidious forms. An innocent present given in supposed friendship may have concealed in it the germ that will lend to the downfull of egislator have high any have concealed in it the germ that will lend to the downfull of egislator is strong and ever vigilant, no matter how high his purposes or how pure his motives, he may be trapped by designing men into a compromising position—and then he is lost. I have never known a legislator to become corrupt deliberately; his intentions in the beginning are usually good. The moral collapse generally begins through the seductive siren songs of past-masters in the art of corruption. The way to corruption is a primrose path, with dead sea appies on either side, ending in the quicksands of dishonor and despair. Once an official starts on that road, it is almost impossible to turn back, for fear of exposure. It is better, though, to kneel at the feet of Justice and tell the truth than to be lashed by the fear of publicity into further wrongs.

Missouri Now On Trial. Missouri is a great state-great in fer-tile fields, in mountains of precious met-als and in splendid cities; but, above all, great in the high character of the men Missouri is a great state—great in fertile fields, in mountains of precious metals and in splendid cities; but, above all, great in the high character of the men and wemen who people the state. Mensuring Missouri, not by the wealth of the few, but by the welfare and virtue of the masses, she stands pre-eminent among the sisterhood of states. I have gone from one end of Missouri to the other, into hearly every county, and nowhere does illiteracy rule; everywhere virtue is honored and God is worshipped. All true Missourians are proud that the state is the leader in the fight for good government now being made all over the land. A slumbering public conscience was first awakened in Missouri to the necessity of remedying caught the idea and are waging war against the things that dishonor. From every section of this state there comes a stern demand that this general assembly be free from the evil of bribery that has disgraced former bodies. There has been no more corruption here than in some other states, but it has been exposed and punished here, and in other states it has not been; and this is Missouri's glory, not Missouri's shame. There is honor in the correction of civic evils; it is dishonorable to bear them in ignoble silence. Missouri has set an example in good government for other states, and the example must be kept up. The eyes of the whole world are on Missouri to see what is going to be done here. Those who believe in the righteousness of the people are looking to see their theory vindicated; those who hold that corruption is a necessary incident of government, and that the "Missouri lidea" is only a passing virtuous spasm, are awaiting the result to sustain their position. Missouri is now on trial. To lapse back into the evils of other days would be worse than if there had been no exposures at all, and would do Missouri more harm than all the calamities and pestilences that could occur. I promised the people of this state to do my best to put a stop to bribery, and the promise, I assure you is going to

Partisanship is a good thing some times, but patriotism is a better thing all the time. Partisanship is well enough when it does not conflict with patriotism; but patriotism is a higher virtue than partisanship, some or you are democrate, some are republicans, all are Missourians. In the discharge of official cuttes, let us be Missourians before we are anything else. Do not forget that you will be adding the party you may belong to, most, by giving the public the highest service. You can not help your party by injuring your state. One may be in private like a democrat or republican, he becomes a public servant—a servant of all the people. It is not my purports by injuring your state. One may be affiliated.

Thelieve in party organizations; in a popular form of government, such as outs, they are necessary, for it is through their party organization with which you may be affiliated.

Thelieve in party organizations; in a popular form of government, such as outs, they are necessary, for it is through they are necessary, for it is through they are necessary, for it is through their private that men come to an asteement on public policies and make known their principles. One man may be falled parties, the beworthy of confidence, must be servants of the public, not public masters.

When you come before the people, to give an account of your stewardship, the recount must be for public service, and is the period of governmental questions, Political parties, to be worthy of confidence, must be servants of the public, and by that service you will reflect credit or dispensable to the state should ever be your first consideration. If the public weal should conflict with party advantage or research privileges. That much they are research privileges. That much they are presented ambitton, the public good should should conflict with party advantage or research privileges. That much they are should conflict with party advantage or research privileges. That much they are

The Lobby. It is proper that railroads and all interests, quasi-public and private, should have the right to appear before legislative committees and present reasons for or against the passage of any bill. They likewise should be accorded the privilege of addressing the individual legislators in a proper way, but the maintenance of a professional lobby breeds corruption, and should not be permitted, Professional lobbying should be made a crime. The excuse for the maintenance of a professional lobby heretofore has been that it was neccessary for the protection of corporate interests from unjust legislation and from sand-bagging measures presented by corrupt legislators. I will, as far as lies in my power, see to it that there is just treatment, and I believe that if the railroads would only keep their professional lobbying ends and professional lobbying ends and professional lobbying ends and professional lobbying ends and professional lobbying begins, but I apprehend little difficulty in the line being drawn at the proper place. No legislator should permit a lobbyist, or any one else, to urge upon him, in private, reasons for or against the passage of a bill that could not be published.

Local Self-Government. It is proper that railroads and all inter-

Local Self-Government.

The government of the large cities of the state is a subject of great importance. The police departments of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph are controlled as an arm of the state by loards appointed by the governor. This has been the system in our state for more than forty years, and changes that are made should only be after due consideration and close study of this serious problem. Hasty action on measures intended for the benefit of some positical party may lead to serious public injury. These questions should be approached with a due appreciation of their gravity and of the good or evil that would result from any new laws on the subject. I believe the people can be trusted to govern themselves, and that if these cities are given the privilege of selecting their own officials the people there will give more attention to their political affairs. If it be wrong to give local self-government in the selection of local officials to any part of the state, then it would seem that the entite theory of our government is wrong. If the people of these cities do not take enough interest in public affairs to secure good government for themselves, they ought not to expect to get it from the ourside. It is insisted that the crimian classes congregate in the larger cities, and if the police departments, for instance, are subject to local control, these criminal classes would have an undue influence over the members of the departments, Unfortunaely, it is true that the criminal and corrupt, though constituting but a small proportion of the entire population of the great cities, have a pawerful influence over the members of the latter, ments, which is their own business, after all.

Whether there be any change in the method of selecting the commissioners of Local Self-Government.

Whether there be any change in the method of selecting the commissioners of not, the police departments in all the sittes should be put under civil-service rules by law. Promotion should be the reward of merit alone. The faithful execution of duty ought to be the only standard by which to judge those who guard our lives and property. As long a the police departments of these cities are under my control as governor I intentine shall be conservators of the peace in he truest sense. Every member of the department should have the same rights to political beliefs and to exercise them freely as other citisens; but the use of he police as a machine in favor of one ide of another in political contests will not be tolerated. Their duty to the put its must be paramount to their obligations to any organization.

Tou will be called upon to consider amendments of the election laws of the state applicable particularly to populous centers. Every safeguard should be thrown around the ballot, for the purity of the ballot is the very foundation of free government. If the ballot be corrupted, the spring of government is poisoned at its beginning. Amendments would be advisable giving election commissioners more power to supervise the work of judges and clerks, and to enable any citizen, upon filing application, to question the legality of any registered vote, to the end that the registration lists may be purged of traud before the day of election. Froper amendments should be made in the laws, and then the people allowed to grow accustomed to them. Wholesale changes every two years are not desirable, for as soon as the people become acquainted with one form of ballot the system is changed to some other method. Oftentimes the wrongs complained of do not grow out of the laws, but from the nunner in which the laws are executed. Many of these evils can be corrected by reforming the administration of the law. At the same time, the more perfect the law can be made, the better. I want it so that every democrat, every republican, every populist, every clitzen of every party and of no party shall have the right to go to his polling place and vote just as he pleases without interference from any source. I intend to do all in my power to guarantee each citizen protection in casting his ballot and having it counted as cast, and no more counted than are cast.

and no more counted than are cast.

Compulsory Voting.

This leads to another subject. While each citizen must be protected in voting, the state is entitled to have each citizen vote, in order that the result of the election may be the just sentiment of the people of the state. The exercise of the franchise is the highest duty of citizenship, yet how careless many are in using this privilege, how indifferent many citizenship, yet how careless many are in using this privilege, how indifferent many citizens are as to whether they vote or not. The right of suffrage is a priceless privilege; it marks the difference between the citizen and the subject. Men have died in order that we might have this right, and we would give up our lives rather than lose it. It would seem to be only just that those who do not prize this privilege enough to exercise it ought rot to have it. The knowledge that failure to vote, would disfranchise them and make them political eunuchs would bring home to them a realization of its supreme value. Too many men take the great boon of American citizenship as a matter of course, forgetting the blood and treasure that bought it for them. Let him who without good cause avoids this simple daty be barred by law from all the privileges that flow from citizenship, leaving to the individual the right in proper proceedings to purge his disquaffication. Then there would be less trouble in obtaining a full and free expression of public epinion at the polls. When a corporation obtains a franchise, it is forfeited by non-user, Apply this principle with appropriate safe guards to the privilege of voting and it will do more than anything cise to remedy the evil of civic indifference that is the weakness of a republican form of government.

State Primary Law.

State Primary Law.

The nearer government can be brought to the people, the purer and better that government will be. To that end, a state primary law should be enacted, whereby all nominations for state, county and municipal offices will be made by primary held on the same day all over the state by all political parties, with the same number of voting places as in the general election and the expenses paid in the same manner. This would do away with the political boxs, for the people would then be boss. The professional bess delights in a muitiplicity of primaries and conventions. The ordinary citizen, after attending one or two conventions and primaries, becomes wenry and gives his attention to other matters, teaving the field to those who are in politics for revenue only. The result is, unless the people are intensely aroused, nominations are made, not by the people, but by these who have a solish interest to be served. A state primary would, as a rule, nominate the best men and the nominees would represent the people. With a state primary law, there would be just two days that the citizen would have to devote—one to go to the polls for the polls and vote in the general election. The benefits of this system are at once apparent and commend themselves to all except those who have a solfitions.

Luiced States Senators By People.

Inited States Senators By People. As another step in the direction of government by the people. United States senators ought to be elected by the peo-ple, and Missouri should lead the demand for a constitutional amendment provid-ing for this reform.

Among the problems we must deal with is the relation between labor and capital. This is one of the most important questions of the hour. Labor has rights which capital should recognize, and capital has rights which labor should not disregard. Capital without labor would be idie, and labor without capital would be unemployed—each is necessary to the other. Since the dawn of creation men have disarreed and disputed about their be unemployed—each is necessary to the other. Since the dawn of creation men have disarreed and disputed about their rights; this will always be so long as human nature controls. One can not always be right and the other always wrong. The principle of arbitration, properly and fainly enforced, will result in benefit to all classes. It is the anarchy of capital property and fainly enforced, will result in benefit to all classes. It is the anarchy of capital property and fainly enforced, will result in benefit to all classes. It is the anarchy of capital property in the marchy of capital property in the marchy of capital and the anarchy of labor that causes the trouble. The purpose of government is not to make money, but to protect the weak against the strong 'and maintain law and creer. Labor has as much right to organize as capital, and the laboring man is usually just as parriotle, has purposes as noble and instincts as high as his employer. The difficulty in adjusting their differences is that demagogues inflame the laboring man and demagogues inflame the laboring man and demagogues in the state the self-interest of the capitalist is just as much a demagogue as one who appeals to the class prejudices of the workingman. Most of the disputes herewen labor and capital could be settled if both sides would act in a spirit of fairness. Laboring men have no right to demand special privileges over them. The public has an interest in these controversies between employer and employe, for the public business is disturbed thereby. I believe it is the province of the governor of the state to beep the public peace by settling these disputes, and he should make it his business. Is far as possible, to do so, if the contest involves the public welfare in any way.

Enforcement of Law.

The constitution (article 5, section 6) provides: "The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state." It is my purpose to carry out that mandate of the constitution. I believe that if the law is on the statute books it should be observed. If it be a bad law, the remedy is to repeal, not to ignore it. Disregard of one law breeds disrespect for all law, and there is entirely too little respect for the majesty of the law. Good men will observe bad laws and bad men will break good laws. It should be so that all men be compelled to observe every law, because it is the law. That will bring good laws and get rid of bad laws. By virtue of the power vested in the executive, it is my intention to see that the laws are administered equitably throughout the state. If any prosecuting attorney fails to discharge his duty, or needs assistance, I shall direct the attorney general, under the statute, to aid him. This will entail extra work on the attorney-general soffice in addition to the burdens already resting on that department. The attorney-general's office ought to be adequately supplied with help, and it is not now. There is no conomy in stinning the department of justice, for the object of having government at all is to have laws and to have inose laws enforced. It is folly to enact laws and have the facilitaties for enforcing these laws inadequate. Laws that are not used.

No License For Wrong. Enforcement of Law. No License For Wrong.

The state should not license gambling in any form, whether it be a lottery or pool selling on horse races, and the period selling on horse races, and the period selling on horse races, and the period one of the sessened by requiring a fence to be put around the place where the racing is carried on. The law should not sanction my practice that pollutes the youth and legrades the men of the state. There is no magic in a license to change moral arong into innocence. Good Honds

Good roads are conducive to good government, Each session of the legislature has enacted road laws, none of which have con satisfactory. A constitutional mendment would be appropriate, providing for a tax whereby the road system can be put on the same basis as the abile school system, under state superision. Each county can then have good cade, with less cost than most of the cuntles are now paying. It takes as such skill and knowledge to build a road roperly as it does to construct a rail-say. A state road engineer ought to be govided for, one skilled in the ways of cad building, to oversee and superintend in construction of highways over the lite. With this official, and the constitutional amendment referred to, there is reason why we should not have a president of the state of the state of the lite.

state to the other at comparatively little

Reformatory For First Offenders. Another reform that will do much in tpilifting munkind is the establishment of a reformatory where first offenders against the criminal law may be confuned, instead of being put in the pentientiary to be associated with those hardened in the ways of crime. Every man imbibes romething from those with whom he is thrown in contact, and the first offender, who is in constant association with old cffenders, is apt to become a confirmed riminal. The object of punishment for crime is not revenge, but as an example, and it should be the effort of the state to reform, not to degrade. With first offenders removed from confirmed criminals, in many instances they may be educated back to moral ways and made tesful citisens of the state.

General Legislation. General Legislation.

General Legislation.

The compensation of the excise commissioner is out of proportion to what is paid other public officials. He should be put on a reasonable salary and all fees paid into the state treasury.

There is urgent necessity for the revision of the statute laws of our state. Revisions heretofore made have been done hastily, with the result that the statutes are full of contradictions, causing uncertainty as to what the law is a commission of men learned in the law eught to be provided for to revise the statutes. Let obsolete laws be repealed, let inconsistent statutes be reconciled, make the laws certain and just and let them be enforced.

A remedy should be provided for the negligent deaths of adult unmarried persons by giving the father or mother the right to sue. Under the present law there is no remedy in such instances. Strange to say, if a railroad, for instance, injures one over Il years of ago and unmarried the damages are unlimited, but if, instead of injuring, the railroad at all. The law makes it economical, from a financial standpoint. to kill instead of merely to main. The limb of a bachelor is valuable, but the life of a bachelor is valuable, but the life of a bachelor is valuable, but the life of a bachelor is not worth anything under the law. This is one of the humers of the law, but it is not justice. It often happens that an adult, while having no wife or husband, may have a dependent mother or father, and they, at least, should have a right of action in such instances. This should be dene as a matter of justice, and, farther, to prevent loss of life, for when a corporation must pay in damages for the lives it takes by negligence it will naturally be more careful.

State Finances.

The financial condition of the state is gratifying; the splendid management of the fiscal affairs for the past thirty years has paid off a large debt and reduced taxation for state purposes to 10 cents on the \$100. The time is not far distant when, by good government, the state tax on real estate can be further materially reduced. I hope the same economy in appropriations will be exercised as heretoire. The darker of a surplus to a state is that it leads to extravagance. Fundl against that, At the same time let Missouri keep her proud position as one of the leading American states and be abreast of her sisters in the fields of endeavor and progress. A glorious future awaits Missouri. Let it not be fetureded by extravagance or parsimony, but by wise and conservative expenditures and measures let her advance to her manifest destiny.

Let the Welfare of the People Be

Supreme Law.

On the great seal of the state hanging above this platform are the words: "Salus populi suprema lex esto"—"Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." That is the motto of the state selected in the long ago, and these words come to us now as a message from the past, with new meaning, and should be the guading star for every effectal act. Let partisanship be subordinated to the cummon good and every effort be made for promoting the public weal. The selfish people who would make money at the expense of the common good are morally blind, and can not appreciate how the individual serves his interest by promoting the public good. Those who understand the relation of the common good to the public interest should inculente among the people the supreme value of this doctrine. I should like to have every school teacher in the state have the pupils arise in their places each morning and put the question. "How can man serve his best interest?" and have the answer, "Man serves his best interest by promoting the common good." This idea is the foundation of character italiding and is the most important subject of education. I hepe yeu will keep it in your hearts, and may it guide you in all of your deliberations. Whatever duestion you may have before you, remember you will serve the best interests of yourselves, your party and your state by promoting the public good. I invite you, believing you have the interests of this great commonwealth at heart, to the most cordial co-operation, and may God, in His providence, help all of us to do our best. Supreme Law.

IOHN ALLEN AND CLEVELAND

The Mississippi Private Used a Story to Impress a Point on the Then President.

Private John Allen, the Misissippi congressman, was making a strong effort to secure the removal of a republican postmaster and the appointment of a democrat during one of the administration of Mr. Cleveland. He had made two futile calls at the White House, and the third time the president said rather bluntly:

"Mr. Allen, the civil service rules seem to apply in this case and it is useless for you to keep insisting on the removal of this postmaster." Allen was silent for a moment, and

then he said: "Mr. President, I don't want to take up your time by recalling that in your campaign I left my beloved state and stumped for you in New York, nor do care to estimate to what extent the 27 speeches I made up there was responsible for the 1.100 majority by had occasion to rewhich you carried the state and won

"Neither do I wish to recall my exhibition of jojy on that election night an exhibition which resulted in my and every occasion the results obtained wife's not speaking to me for a w ek But, Mr. President, I just want to tell you a little story before I go. "Down in my district a fairly

the election.

wealthy farmer died and his kin began squabbling over the estate. The man's son hired me as his attorney, and the case dragged through the courts. "One day the son came into my office and asked me if he couldn't ex-

pect a settlement soon, as his money was nearly gone. "'It's no use, Jim,' I said. 'you can't hurry the supreme court of the great state of Mississippi."

"The young fellow sat for a minute or two with his head resting in his hands, and then he got up to go. "'Mr. Allen,' he said, 'do you know sometimes I wish father hadn't died." Allen didn't get that postmastership for his man, but he got a better po-

litical plum within a week-N. Y. Sun

Transferring the Responsibitity. ."What was the cause of your bara burning down?" asked the drummer, "Spark from the railroad, stranger," drawled the farmer. "You used to blame it on the

tramps." "Railroads have more monty than tramps, stranger."-Chicago News.

What He Won. "Did your husband ever wit any-

thing at the races?" "No," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "nothing except the esteem of the bookmakers and the sympathy of his friends."-Washington Star.

Need of Revision. The schoolboy will have to revise his opinions about those terrible Rus sian Cossacks.-Washington Pont.

MUMOROUS CULLINGS.

"He said I was tall and willowy," remarked the girl who likes flattery. you think I look like a willow tree?"
"No; you look like a chestnut." retorted the savage young man in the loud

vest. "Ab, good morning. Chesterfield," said the M. D. "How are you this morn-

"I'm sorry to say," rejoined the polite Chesterfield, "that I'm feeling remark-ably well this morning."

In the heart of the great pine forcest we found the old man sitting by his

cabin door. "But it is so quiet here," we said, "it is a wonder you don't feel lonesome. The old man dropped his corncob is

his astonishment. "Quiet, did you say? Why, boss, I hab a wife, a mule en a phonograph."

"A man who tells me how his wife wants me to cut his hair makes me tired," said the barber at the second chair, after the customer had departed. "I want a man to tell me how he wants his hair cut, not his impressions of his wife's views."

"It can't be helped," replied the boss barber. "Once when I went to a house to cut a man's hair he called his wife into the room to tell me how to do it."

The purchaser of the horse rushed back to the dealer in anything but a

peaceful mood. "Take back this beast." he demanded. at the same time brushing the mud from

"What is the matter?" said the surprised dealer. "Didn't I tell you this horse was not afraid of automobiles?" "That's just the trouble. He wasn't afraid of them and almost every one we met ran into him."

FACTS AND FINDINGS.

Russia has 86 general holidays in a

In England one man makes a fortune to eight that become bankrupt.

At least two-fifths of the companies promoted annually in England fall. In 12 marriages out of every 100 one of the parties has been married before. Blue coral, which is probably the most

precious kind, is obtained in the Bay of Benin. The average birth-rate for Europe shows that for every 100 girls 106 boys are born.

Every year between 60,000,000 and 70,-

000,000 codfish are caught round the coast of Newfoundland. Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England; it occupies

Three out of every 20 children that are born to British parents in those islands of the blest do not live to the age of 12 months.

one-fifth of the county of Devon.

The most powerful dredge in the world is that used by the Susquehanna Iron company at Buffalo to dig through solid rock an inland harbor.

Some Indian muslins are so extremely delicate that when spread on the grass and moistened with the dew they are practically invisible.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

To judge the wealth of a woman by her apparel.

To think that people are always covertly criticising your actions. To think that a man does not notice the details of the toilet of a woman in

whom he is interested. To criticise an absent person without being sure that your listeners do not know the person to whom you al-

To imagine that passers-by are sufficiently interested in your appearance to notice that your hat or coat is out of date

ALL DONE OUT.

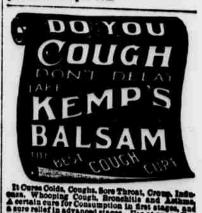
Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut Street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the full of 1800 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had

relieved me of kidposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulthe interval which sort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I

noticed warnings of

were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two

years ago. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. price 50 cents per box.







LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER